

Teaching Russian Literature: Uses of the Internet

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The question of how to use the Internet for the teaching of Russian literature has always been of great importance to me. Due to the fact that Slavic studies are not developed in our country, I always felt access to Russian bibliography was limited. Having completed my studies before the perestroika and the abolition of censorship, I knew what restricted access to certain sources of material could mean. The openLit-Hellenic Open University conference on Literary Studies in ODL, has given me the opportunity to systematize my material and to reflect on particular aspects of the issue. More specifically, after some thoughts on the distinctiveness of Russian literature as a subject, this paper aims at presenting the existing paths and possibilities for studying Russian literature with the help of the WWW. I will also attempt a comparison between the different types of sites on this particular subject and a listing of some of the most professional sites. Some suggestions for a more thoughtful use of philological sites in the context of Russian literature studies will follow. The conclusion of this paper will be a short report on a particular teaching platform which I use as a tool in teaching literature at the Macedonia University in Greece.

1. Russian literature on the web – general observations

How is Russian literature represented in the web? Should we type an appropriate combination of keywords in one of the big search engines, we will mostly find references to the classics of the 19th century. Google alone gives 23 million results, including of course pages designed and published by institutes and libraries, by bookshops, scholars and students, as well as private enthusiasts. Dostoevsky, Tolstoy and Chekhov, along with Pushkin, Lermontov and Gogol rank among the most often mentioned and cited Russian authors even in general literature pages. As expected, Russian authors are often mistreated by amateur enthusiasts. This is easy to understand, since it is generally believed that some Russian names cannot possibly be missing from any world or European literature history, so that everyone feels they

should contribute a word on the subject. Aside from this, we must also take into account that the publication of 19th-century works does not entail payment of publishing rights.

There are also links (though fewer) to pages on famous 20th-century Russian authors, such as Mikhail Bulgakov, Anna Akhmatova, Marina Tsvetaeva and Iossif Brodsky, as well as a few websites dedicated to socialist realism and the Soviet tradition in Russian literature. Clearly, then, Russian literature in the context of the web means mostly the 19th century, and, to a lesser degree, specific names of celebrated and often censored 20th-century authors; but rarely soviet literature or production of the so-called socialist realism.

When trying to evaluate the web sites on Russian literature, one needs to *differentiate between quality and non-quality websites*: As we know, a specific privilege of literature (or perhaps its bad luck!) is that it attracts many fans and amateur interpreters, who, encouraged by the freedom of speech the Internet offers, wish to express themselves and their emotions about literature in numerous websites. As far as Russian literature is concerned, Dostoevsky and Tolstoy alone have inspired the creation of a series of unprofessional sites with several errors and problems. On the other hand, some private websites prove real treasures, whereas there are academic sites, hosted by Slavic or East European Studies academic institutions in different parts of the world which appear often superficial, inadequately updated and obsolete. But we also have some academic websites of exceptional quality, which link to the most valuable information about literature on the web. What should be the criterion for selecting what to use in an academic context? Certainly not the academic or non-academic/amateur character of a site. I would suggest a thorough check of the links offered by each website, to see whether they really correspond to still existing websites, as well as a check of the most recent reviews to confirm whether the particular website is still being updated or dead and forgotten. Bibliographical records could also be a criterion, as well as the names, credentials and affiliation of the sites' creators.

Before going on to present some important Russian websites, I should offer a brief outline of the particularities of Russian Literature Studies: Since 1919 and until 1986, all texts to be printed in the USSR were subject to state censorship which was being conducted by a special agency. The abolition of censorship through a special

law of the Gorbachev government in 1986 signified a small revolution in Russian cultural and scientific life.

The preface to a very peculiar private web page under the attractive name “Carla Uriona’s Russian Literature Page” (<http://members.aol.com/gay4girl/>) in which the user can get acquainted, through a professionally prepared bibliographical catalogue, with the contents of Ms. Uriona’s private library, proves very enlightening as to the dilemmas a literature scholar faces when dealing with Russian literature on the Web:

This page attempts to reference and catalogue works of Russian Literature. The term Russian Literature is used rather loosely; it is meant to encompass many genres of Tsarist, Russian and Soviet literature (to name only a few genres). (...) Throughout Russia's turbulent history, many authors perished and barely managed to leave behind a trail of their works - a trail made tenuous by the rapidly evolving social and political climate. Leaders, rulers, despots came and went -- each condemning hundreds and often thousands of books to the fate of the literal and metaphorical underground vaults.

In the above statement Ms. Uriona articulates the hopes of every friend of Russian literature. After different waves of censorship in free literary expression, the Internet signals the time for free circulation of ideas and the possibility of publishing, at long last, suppressed and hitherto unknown writers. The Internet for Russians means first and foremost the end to censorship, the end to a very particular kind of silence.

Carla Uriona, again, regrets in her preface the indifference towards Soviet Era literature, which she finds

equally beautiful in its directness, emotion, and the way in which complex and volatile social and political issues are evoked, defended or attacked with a deftness that is often belied by simplicity. At its worst, it presents a boring and formulaic attempt to create yet another morality tale for a weary, desperate readership.

With that, beside the demands I articulated before, Carla Uriona brings forward another issue of Russian literature reception through and with the help of the Internet. When we look closely at the contents of sites on Russian literature we observe a new

suppression, this time of Soviet Period authors and literature, which most probably is a reaction to their glorification until about 20 years ago.

2. Sites on Russian literature – a first categorization

2.1. Electronic Libraries

The possibility to publish literature apart from state control and censorship made the Russians dedicate to literature some of the most interesting and rich sites the Internet could ever offer. It seems that Internet publications of huge corpora of literary texts, in a project which resembles the “Project Gutenberg” (<http://www.gutenberg.org/>) but exceeds it by far in quantity and quality, could only take place within the Russian Internet environment. There are a series of Internet libraries in Russian that are worth visiting. Let me give you some examples: First of all I would like to refer especially to the site of Maksim Moshkow (<http://www.lib.ru>) who from 1994 onwards collects and publishes full-text literary works of all genres and periods, in the original Russian or in Russian translation from several languages. In the Moshkow library there are almost all classic Russian literature texts from the 19th century, but also texts from the 18th century, analyses, and critical approaches. At the beginning of each text Moshkow cites the full record of the paper version of the respective work, and at the end he gives useful links to other sites and libraries. In his introductory note he informs his readers that his site is being visited monthly by 150.000 readers, i.e. by 5000 Internet users daily. The absence of an updated copyright law in Russia enables him to update daily his library with several new and old texts.¹ At the same time Moshkow presents a long list of authors and publishing houses that have granted him publication rights.

Much smaller, but also very well constructed, is a collection of Russian literature texts from the 18th century onwards, under the name “ruskaja virtual'naja biblioteka” (<http://www.rvb.ru>), the authors of which announce that they want to maintain “a high philological level”, addressing especially “professors and students, teachers and pupils of the humanities”.

□ ΣΕΕ <http://www.lib.ru/COPYRIGHT/computera.txt>

University students and literature scholars are also the target group of the “in Folio” library (<http://infofolio.asf.ru>) with more than 4000 Russian literature texts, notes and comments. All publications of the “in folio” library are based on hard copies and the presentation is far better than the one of the “Moshkow-library”.

I should also mention here one of the oldest electronic books collections in Russia: The “Komarova-library” was founded in 1996 and hosts books mainly by the “classic Russian authors” (<http://ilibrary.ru>).

There is no other country in the world where poetry is still so highly appreciated as in Russia. The site “Stihija” (<http://litera.ru/stixiya/>) is entirely devoted to Russian poetry, comprising not only poems by the most well known and beloved Russian poets, but also articles about them and interesting links. The site has also a small collection of audio files.

“From the Ends to the Beginning” (<http://www.russianpoetry.net>) is a bilingual site, designed at Northwestern University in the U.S. and offering Russian poetry in Russian and in English translation, archived recordings of poetry performed by poets like Akhmatova, Mandelshtam, Mayakovsky and others, biographical information and a series of links to other resources on Russian poetry.

In a German Internet address one can trace and download in pdf-files many Russian literature texts, published by the “ImWerden” publishing house in Augsburg and Moscow. (<http://www.imwerden.de>) The constructors of this highly professional site work since 2000 and have so far published in easily downloadable pdf-files 670 books of Russian literature.

The site “Friends and Partners”, with a database of 12,000 poems and many translations, is the largest collection of 19th- and 20th-century poetry available on-line (<http://www.friends-partners.org/friends/culture/literature/20century.html>)

“Katalog” (<http://www.litcatalog.al.ru>) is another ambitious project, started in 2001 but apparently abandoned in 2004, since its pages have not been updated for more than one and a half years now. In spite of that it is worth mentioning, because in its pages one can find links to the names and the works of the most famous “litaraturovedy”, “literature-specialists” in Russia, links to literature magazines and some very interesting book reviews focusing on books about Russian literature.

2.2. Academic Sites

Another category of Internet publications on Russian literature consists of academic sites, i.e. sites designed and offered by academic institutions, mainly composed by literature specialists and/or historians.

In the academic sites one can observe developments similar to those in literature. State-controlled literary theory allowed only a very peculiar pseudo-“marxist” approach and was always enriched with citations of the respective soviet leaders who – following another typical Russian tradition – all had a word to say about literature. Since 1986,, Russian literature scholars have faced an abrupt change from restricted speech to total freedom, followed by a widespread gradual abandonment of Humanities studies. Some of them chose to respond to the new conditions through the Internet. The publishers of “Philologica”, (<http://www.rvb.ru/philologica/>), one of the most professional sites on literature, express the ambition to respond to the general degradation of literary studies and to activate the “intellectual community” towards reaching “a high level of scholarship”:

Russian philology is going through difficult times. The period of heroic deeds in its history is long gone. A high level of scholarship (i. e. precision, demonstrativeness, theoretical rigour etc.) is now hardly an attractive goal for anybody; not only does contemporary Russian literary study make no attempt to achieve this aim, but, on the contrary, it is moving self-confidently backwards, losing on the way things already found and accumulated by predecessors. Methodological indifference, the poverty of theoretical thought, the absence of new devices in research, the visible decline of a common philological culture are striking. We have no “normal science”: most of the critical output is beneath criticism, and the intellectual community is not able to identify the quality of this output.

Among the best Russian studies sites, the Russian “Auditorium” (<http://www.auditorium.ru>) should be mentioned– a site which comprises well organized full text publications of conference proceedings since 2002, building up a library with important humanities and social science texts and links to the most renowned slavic philological journals.

The Tartu University chair of Russian philology, ambitious to carry on the glorious tradition of Jurij M. Lotman, has created a splendid site on Russian

philology, in the address <http://www.ruthenia.ru>, which exists and is being developed since 1999. The initiators of the site aim to construct “a single information source which will be oriented towards Russian studies researches (mainly literature scholars and historians). In the “Ruthenia” website one can find a full catalogue of all academic institutions on Russian Studies at European and American universities and a full listing of the Slavic/Russian studies academic journals; also, a list of older and forthcoming academic events on Russian studies, a page with announcements etc. “Ruthenia” fulfills the task of a very well informed “blackboard” on Russian Studies, replacing or making unnecessary the spread of such information through “discussion lists” with access limited to subscribers.

Of academic interest is the “library” FEB-WEB (short for *The Fundamental Digital Library of Russian Literature and Folklore* - <http://feb-web.ru/indexen.htm>) a project initiated in 1995 by the Gorky Institute of World Literature and the Informregistr Center at the Russian Ministry for Communications, and online since July 2002 . The first announcement of this site’s constructors is characteristic of the need for free of charge philological exchange, as they explicitly stress that “FEB-web makes the canon of Russian verbal art available free of charge to anyone with Internet access.” Their aim is to combine a collection of primary texts with the essential secondary literature and bibliographical works one would need to conduct a research on a given author, genre, or work.

We should also mention here the sites of academic institutions dedicated to the life and work of individual critics and literary scholars as well as to specific authors. Of particularly high reputation are for example the “Lotman Institute” of the University of Bochum (<http://www.ruhr-uni-bochum.de/lirsk/institut/institut.htm>), dedicated to “a wide analysis and evaluation of cultural processes”, as well as the “Bakhtin Centre” of the University of Sheffield (<http://www.shef.ac.uk/bakhtin>) whose purpose is “to promote multi- and interdisciplinary research on the work of the Russian philosopher and theoretist Mikhail Bakhtin and the Bakhtin Circle, and of related areas of cultural, critical, linguistic and literary theory”.

As to particular writers’ and poets’ sites, unfortunately there is not enough space to give a detailed description of many of them, although I consider some of them among the very best that exist in the WWW generally. Let me provide just two or three examples: The page on the turn-of-the-century poet Nikolai Gumilev (<http://www.gumilev.ru>) who was executed as early as 1921 by Lenin’s people, offers

a splendid presentation of his works, including rich audio material with music inspired by his poems. Similarly highly artistically designed and well informed are the pages on Anna Akhmatova (<http://www.akhmatova.ru>) and on Marina Tsvetaeva (<http://www.crea.ru/cvetaeva/index.html>) – two of the most beloved Russian poets, the books of whom were for many years inaccessible to the wide public. The page of the contemporary writer Viktor Pelevin (<http://www.pelevin.ru>) is similarly well designed.

2.3. Journals

A third category is composed of the academic periodicals on Russian literature that offer their contents (or at least part of their contents) in full text and free of charge in the World Wide Web.

The most valuable site comes under the title “Journals’ Room” (Zhurnal’ nii zal - <http://magazines.russ.ru>) and it comprises links to academic and non-academic periodicals on Russian literature. The fact that the philological journal “Novyi mir” (that in the 1960’s changed the way literature was comprehended and received in Russia by publishing some of Aleksander Solzhenitsyn’s and Boris Pasternak’s works) is publishing its contents free through “Zhurnal’ nii zal”, would be enough by itself to make this site valuable. Other well-known Russian philological journals published in Russia or abroad, are also to be found in full-text version through “Zhurnal’ nii zal”:

“Voprosy Literaturny” – “Questions of Literature” (<http://magazines.russ.ru/voplit/>) is a well-known academic philological Russian literature magazine, which offers on line its issues from 1996 onwards. More than half of the articles of each issue are published in full text. “Novoe literaturnoe obozrenie” appears since 1992 (<http://magazines.russ.ru/nlo/>) and offers many interesting articles on modern literary theory.

It seems a miracle that nowadays a monthly literary journal such as “Zvezda”, the closing of which by Andrei Zhdanov in 1946 caused a wave of purges in literature and signified the beginning of long and painful censorship actions, is now being issued also on-line, with full-text contents since 1997 (<http://magazines.russ.ru/zvezda/>).

The same is true of the on-line publication of “Kontinent” which first appeared in 1974 in Paris, now available to every Internet user with knowledge of Russian (<http://magazines.russ.ru/continent>), but also to “Znamja” (<http://magazines.russ.ru/znamia/>) which from 1986 onwards publishes modern former samizdat writers such as Makanin, Petrushevskaja, Iskander and others. Also miraculous appears to a Russian literary scholar the free access of “Novyi Zhurnal”, first inspired and set into circulation by Ivan Bunin and other non-communist exiles in 1942 in Paris (<http://magazines.russ.ru/nj/>).

A sub-category is constituted by contemporary literature journals, such as *Vavilon*, *Avtornik*, *Postscriptum*, *Poezija i Kritika*, *Risk*, *Solo*, *Urbi* and *Chernovik*, which reflect the modern happenings in Russian literature and can be traced through the links of the “Vavilon” group site – a young authors’ site on contemporary literature (<http://www.vavilon.ru>).

Journals on literature mostly maintain a high professionalism and promote at the same time knowledge and research on literary issues. Still, there is a very concrete problem connected with academic journals on Russian literature in the web which should at least be mentioned here and which deserves particular attention. Academic journals published in the west, mostly in the United States, in Canada and in Europe, very rarely allow free of charge access to their contents, whereas academic journals in the East, for obvious reasons, do offer their full text contents for free. This has created a new border between Eastern and Western Europe academia: Slavists located in the West have much easier access to a broad dialogue on eastern European subjects, from which their Eastern European colleagues – out of economic reasons alone – could not possibly participate. This kind of administration of knowledge downgrades some academic journal sites with “index-only” or “abstracts-only” contents to “publicity-only” pages and prohibits the free exchange of information.

3. Uses of the Internet in teaching Russian literature

For the particular subject of Russian literature and for the reasons outlined above, the internet is a very special, very valuable tool, which no one can afford to ignore while teaching this particular subject, both in conventional and ODL environments. More than in any other subject, the WWW on Russian literature indicates the possibilities of a large, freely accessible and quality library. In the process of teaching Russian

literature, the Internet could be accessed by the students through a simple kind of ODL platform which would allow the teacher/tutor to suggest and recommend to his students quality websites in an area where “googling” registers millions of results.

Given the existence of an essential, not necessarily very sophisticated teaching platform, the use of the Internet could facilitate the following:

- (1) Access and storage of important literary texts.
- (2) Access and storage of multimedia material, such as music, films etc.
- (3) Search and storage of important information, such as links, encyclopedia articles, newspaper and magazine articles etc.
- (4) Bibliographical search.

For the above reasons, the parallel use of an ODL platform together with Internet access is in my opinion highly recommended. Depending on the existence of a platform, the use of the Internet could then offer:

- (1) A detailed (or not) meetings and subjects agenda
- (2) Exchange of opinions, thoughts, help through the use of a discussion room or of a chatting room at given, appointed hours
- (3) A Blackboard for the publication of important information, news, meetings, cultural events
- (4) Submission of written papers, commenting on and on-line evaluation of them, publication of some of them
- (5) Storage in the form of library or databank of all the above mentioned information, such as bibliographies, texts, multimedia tools, links, encyclopedia-, newspaper-, and magazine articles.

Last but not least, the Internet could serve the students as a first publication experience, since experienced tutors could assist working panels of students at preparing and publishing their own Internet page on a given author, subject, school or literary era and/or theory.

These functions can be demonstrated by taking as an example a course at the Macedonia University, in Thessaloniki, Greece. Although the platform we are using at the Macedonia University is still under development, looking rather dull and monotonous for more artistically inclined users of the Internet, and despite the fact that Macedonia University as a conventional higher academic institution has not created the given platform as a long-distance learning tool, one will perhaps conclude that in this case long distance methods predominate.

In the particular example, every user can access (with a password) the site of the particular course he or she is attending.

- By entering the site, one can check the agenda of the course, which is being created by the tutor on a particular calendar page.
- The entering page of the course offers the possibility to the teacher to explain contents, purpose and bibliography of the respective course (picture 1: The examples are from the course «Κράτος και διάνοηση στην ανατολική Ευρώπη: 20ός αιώνας» - “State and intellectuals in Eastern Europe: 20th century”).
- Further, the student can have an overview of the meetings planned and the particular subject set for discussion at each meeting (picture 2).
- A very useful tool is the page through which the teacher can suggest different links, grouped in the way he likes to present them, to the participants of the course (picture 3).
- There is also a page with questions and proposed essays which can be submitted and evaluated on line (in open or disclosed form).
- A page that can be turned into a useful discussion list.
- A chat room.

4. Conclusions-Suggestions

Although in the framework of a short presentation there is no opportunity to describe in more details both the Russian literature websites and their integration in teaching the particular subject, the following should be stressed:

- The Internet can and should be used in literary studies.
- Through a thorough selection of websites offered, the Internet can constitute a free, huge, high quality library, inspiration source and reference tool.
- The use of the Internet can be guided and organized through a simple ODL-platform also in conventional teaching environments.

In the particular case of Russian studies, western website hosts should urgently reconsider the demanding of fees for access to their texts: This practice leads to another kind of censorship, as it excludes most literature professionals from Russia from a significant part of the dialogue on their own literature.

Course Management Platform for Universities

ΚΡΑΤΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΣΤΗΝ ΑΝ. ΕΥΡΩΠΗ: 20ος ΑΙΩΝΑΣ
 Ιοαννίδου Alexandra
 CoMPUs > ΚΡΑΤΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΣΤΗΝ ΑΝ. ΕΥΡΩΠΗ: 20ος ΑΙΩΝΑΣ

Χρήστης: Ανώνυμος

Ημερομηνία
Τρι, 18 Ιουλ 2006

Αριθμός Χρηστών
5228 (OnLine: 5)

Τελευταία Νέα
Δεν υπάρχουν νέα

Πλοήγηση
 Αρχική Σελίδα
 Επικοινωνία
 Νέα & Ανακοινώσεις

Μενού
 Βοήθεια

Νέες καταχωρήσεις
 Δεν υπάρχουν νέες καταχωρήσεις

Γλώσσα

Το μάθημα αυτό αναφέρεται στο θέμα της σύγκρουσης του διανοούμενου με την κρατική εξουσία στα σοσιαλιστικά καθεστώτα του 20ού αιώνα πριν την περυστροφή βάσει λογοτεχνικών κειμένων. Οι σλαβικές λογοτεχνίες μας έχουν κληρονομήσει ιδιαίτερα ενδιαφέροντα θεωρητικά και λογοτεχνικά κείμενα πάνω στη θέση του διανοούμενου απέναντι στην κεντρική εξουσία. Σκοπός του μαθήματος είναι η ανάγνωση τέτοιων κειμένων από σημαντικούς διανοητές και συγγραφείς της ανατολικής Ευρώπης, η συζήτηση και ο προβληματισμός πάνω σε αυτά. Η συμμετοχή στο μάθημα κρίνεται απολύτως απαραίτητη.

Περιγραφή Μαθήματος
 Ατζέντα
 Ανακοινώσεις
 Κουβέντα
 Σύνδεσμοι
 Εργασίες φοιτητών
 Εγγραφα
 Βίντεο

Διαχείριση : Ευάγγελος Πτισούγκας | Μαρία Παναγιώτογλου Πληροφορίες Copyright

Picture 1

Course Management Platform for Universities

ΚΡΑΤΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΣΤΗΝ ΑΝ. ΕΥΡΩΠΗ: 20ος ΑΙΩΝΑΣ
 Ιοαννίδου Alexandra
 CoMPUs > ΚΡΑΤΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΣΤΗΝ ΑΝ. ΕΥΡΩΠΗ: 20ος ΑΙΩΝΑΣ > Ατζέντα

Χρήστης: Ανώνυμος

Ημερομηνία
Τρι, 18 Ιουλ 2006

Αριθμός Χρηστών
5228 (OnLine: 2)

Τελευταία Νέα
Δεν υπάρχουν νέα

Πλοήγηση
 Αρχική Σελίδα
 Επικοινωνία
 Νέα & Ανακοινώσεις

Μενού
 Βοήθεια
 Εμφάνιση όλων των γεγονότων

Νέες καταχωρήσεις
 Δεν υπάρχουν νέες καταχωρήσεις

Γλώσσα

>> ΑΤΖΕΝΤΑ ...

← Απρίλιος 2006 →

Κυριακή	Δευτέρα	Τρίτη	Τετάρτη	Πέμπτη	Παρασκευή	Σάββατο
						01
02	03	04 Ώρα: 18:03:00 Boris Pasternak	05	06	07	08
09	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

Διαχείριση : Ευάγγελος Πτισούγκας | Μαρία Παναγιώτογλου Πληροφορίες Copyright

Picture 2

Course Management Platform for Universities

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ
ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΙΑΣ
ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΩΝ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΩΝ

CoMPUs

Χρήστης: Ανώνυμος

ΚΡΑΤΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΣΤΗΝ ΑΝ. ΕΥΡΩΠΗ: 20ος ΑΙΩΝΑΣ
Ioannidou Alexandra

CoMPUs > ΚΡΑΤΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΣΤΗΝ ΑΝ. ΕΥΡΩΠΗ: 20ος ΑΙΩΝΑΣ > Σύνδεσμοι

>> Σύνδεσμοι ...

SAMIZDAT
01-05-2006 00:01:04
Σύνδεσμοι για το φαινόμενο του samizdat
[Σύνδεσμοι: 3] - [Νέοι: 3 **NEW!**]

ΔΙΑΝΟΟΥΜΕΝΟΙ ΤΗΣ ΑΝΑΤΟΛΙΚΗΣ ΕΥΡΩΠΗΣ
19-01-2006 16:56:25
Ιστοσελίδες για διανοούμενους της Ανατολικής Ευρώπης, συγγραφείς, ποιητές, καλλιτέχνες, με άποψη για τη σχέση διανοούμενου και κράτους
[Σύνδεσμοι: 11] - [Νέοι: 11 **NEW!**]

ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΔΕΣ, ΠΕΡΙΟΔΙΚΑ ΚΑΠ.
07-03-2005 17:22:18
Ενδιαφέρουσες ιστοσελίδες εφημερίδων και περιοδικών για την ενημέρωση και τη διασκέδασή σας...
[Σύνδεσμοι: 3] - [Νέοι: 3 **NEW!**]

Λεξικά και εγκυκλοπαίδειες
28-02-2005 10:01:09
Χρήσιμοι σύνδεσμοι για διαδικτυακή έρευνα.
[Σύνδεσμοι: 6] - [Νέοι: 6 **NEW!**]

Σύνδεσμοι για την ανατολική Ευρώπη γενικώς
23-02-2005 09:47:49
Σύνδεσμοι γενικότερου ενδιαφέροντος, για την ανατολική Ευρώπη, τα Βαλκάνια κλπ.
[Σύνδεσμοι: 1] - [Νέοι: 1 **NEW!**]

Ρωσική και σοβιετική λογοτεχνία
28-02-2005 09:54:33
Ιστοσελίδες με ό,τι καλύτερο υπάρχει για τη ρωσική και τη σοβιετική λογοτεχνία.
[Σύνδεσμοι: 18] - [Νέοι: 18 **NEW!**]

Σοσιαλιστικός ρεαλισμός
11-04-2005 17:57:28
Σύνδεσμοι που αφορούν στο κίνημα του σοσιαλιστικού ρεαλισμού τόσο στη λογοτεχνία όσο και στις εικαστικές τέχνες
[Σύνδεσμοι: 4] - [Νέοι: 4 **NEW!**]

Ημερομηνία
Τρι, 18 Ιουλ 2006

Αριθμός Χρηστών
5228 (OnLine: 1)

Τελευταία Νέα
Δευ, 13 Σεπ 2004
Εκτύπωση συνδέσμων ...

Πλοήγηση
Αρχική Σελίδα
Επικοινωνία
Νέα & Ανακοινώσεις

Μενού
Ανοιγμα όλων των κατηγοριών
Βοήθεια

Νέες καταχωρήσεις
Δεν υπάρχουν νέες καταχωρήσεις

Γλώσσα
Ελληνικά

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